



The Impacts of Ionospheric Space Weather

An applied research perspective OR

“How to condense 20 years of applied space weather research into 15 minutes”

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Brian Wilson

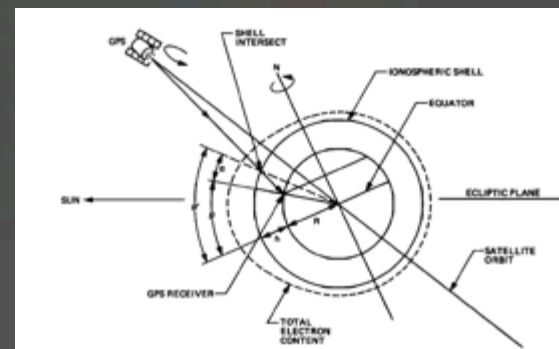
Lawrence Sparks

Mark Butala

Tom Runge

Byron Iijima

Vardan Akopian



From Lanyi and Roth
Radio Science, 1988

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Institute of Technology.
Government Sponsorship
Acknowledged.

Collaborator at University of Southern California:

Prof Chunming Wang

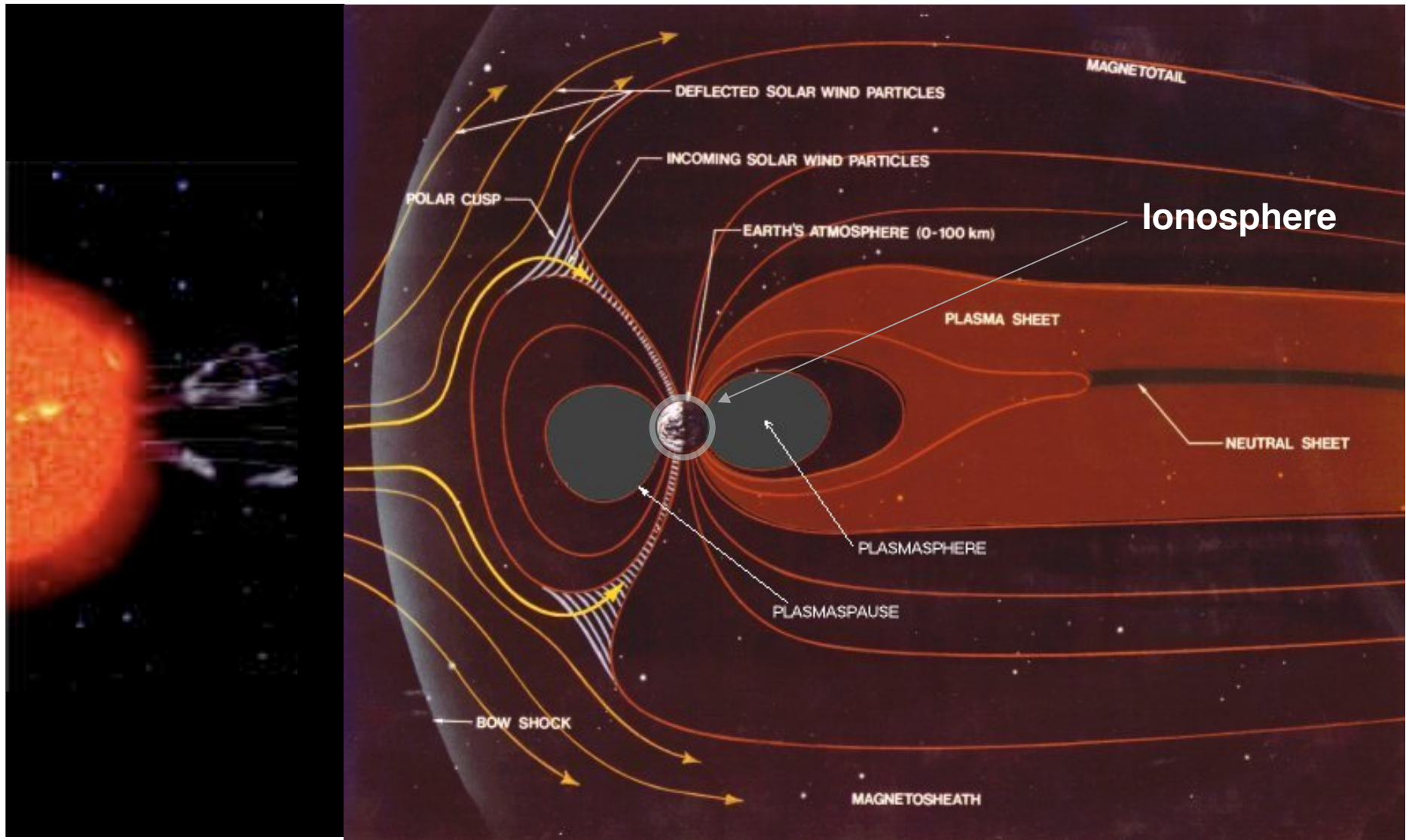


Overview

- **Navigation, Radar, Communications**
- **The fundamental issue: variability**
- **Applications**
- **Solutions**



Regions In Geospace: Ionosphere is Near-Earth Space





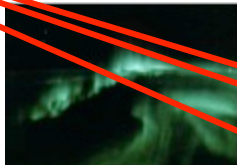
Deep Space Navigation: An Application of Space Weather Research



S/C at Mars, Jupiter, etc.



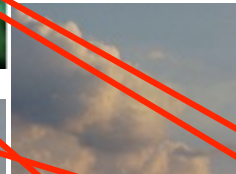
Celestial
Reference
Frame



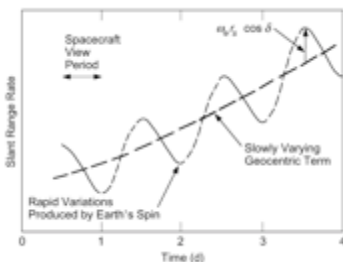
Ionosphere



Troposphere

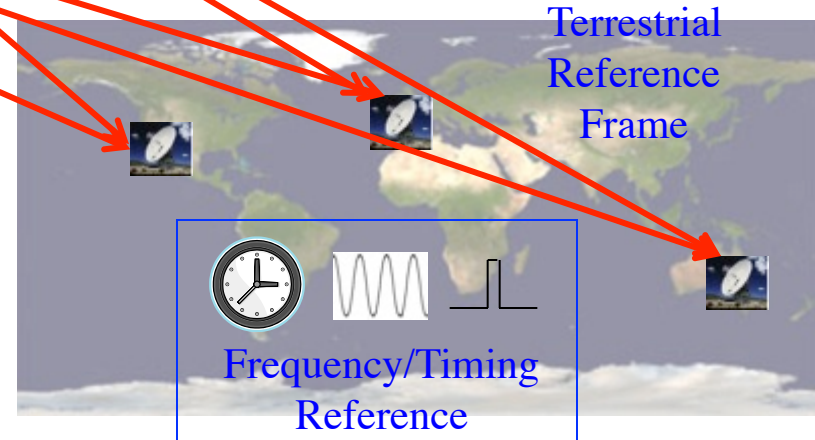


Doppler signature from one tracking station



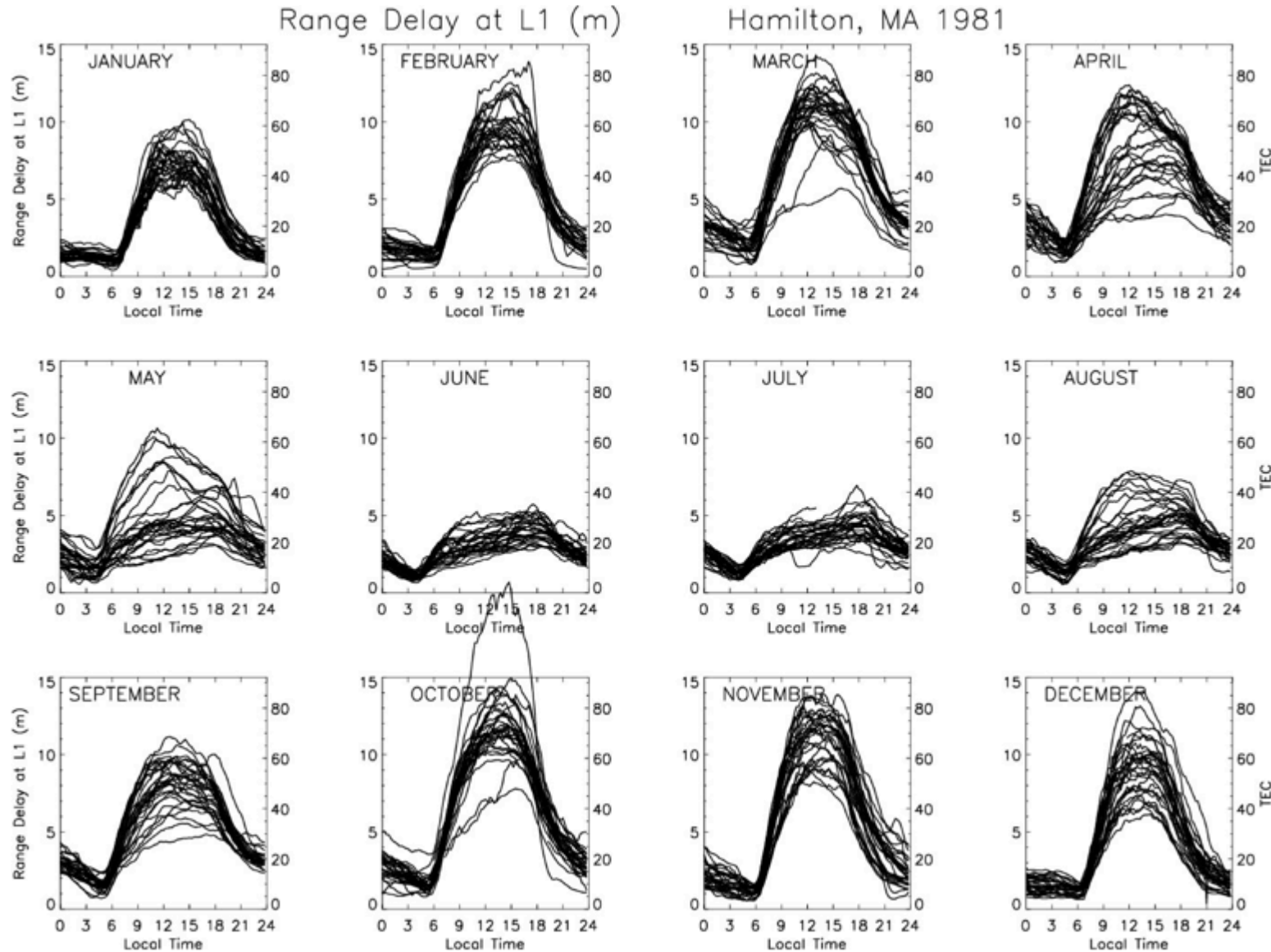
δ is spacecraft declination

- Angular accuracy requirement
 - $0.12 \mu\text{rad}$
 - 24 milliarcsec
- Time for Earth to rotate $0.12 \mu\text{rad}$ is 1.6 millisecc
- Distance precision over one Earth radius: 0.75 m



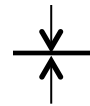


Day-to-Day Variability



“Slant range”

Requirement:



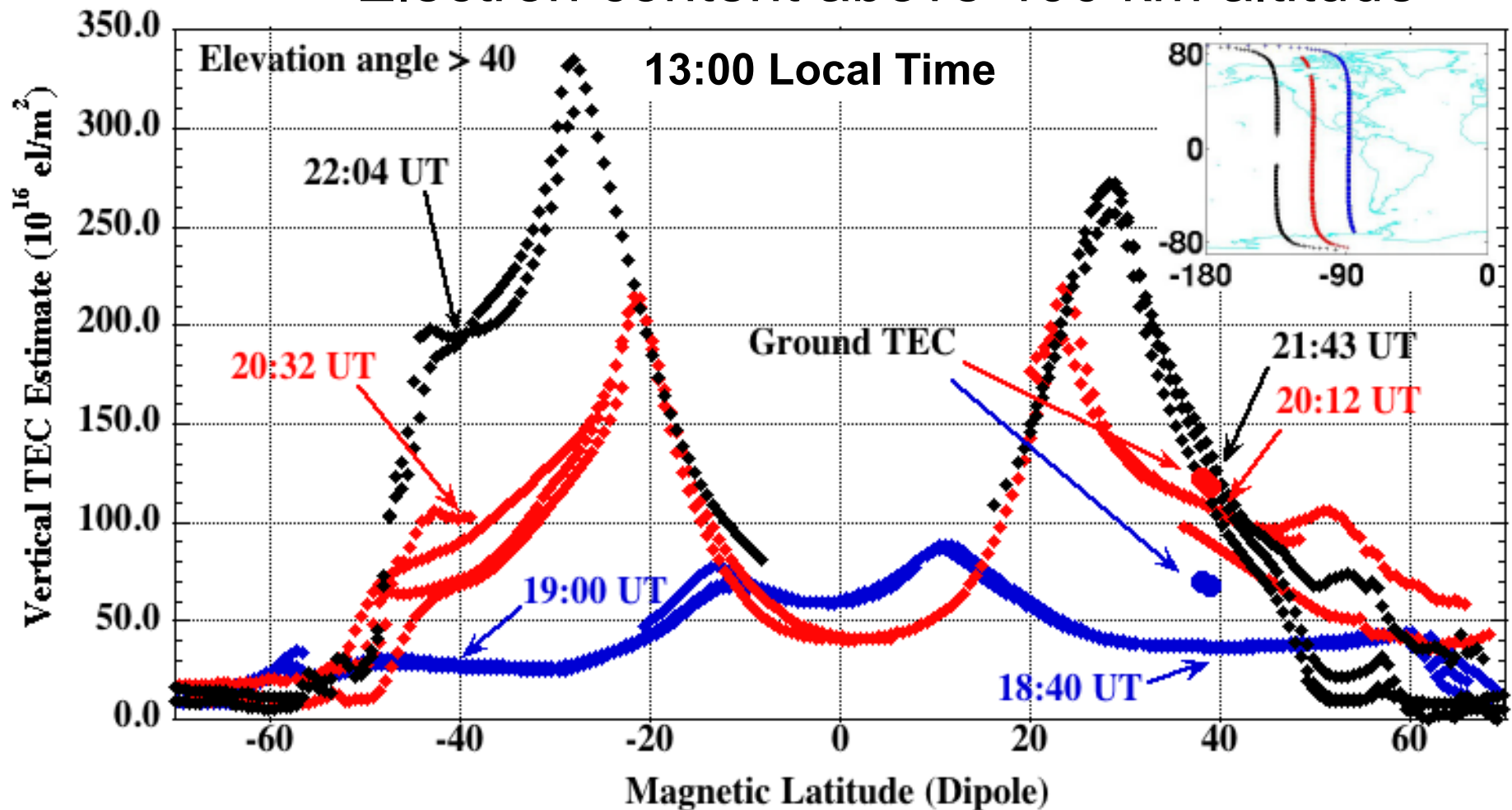
Meet this
everywhere,
all the time



Variability During Geomagnetic Storms

October 30, 2003

Electron content above 400 km altitude

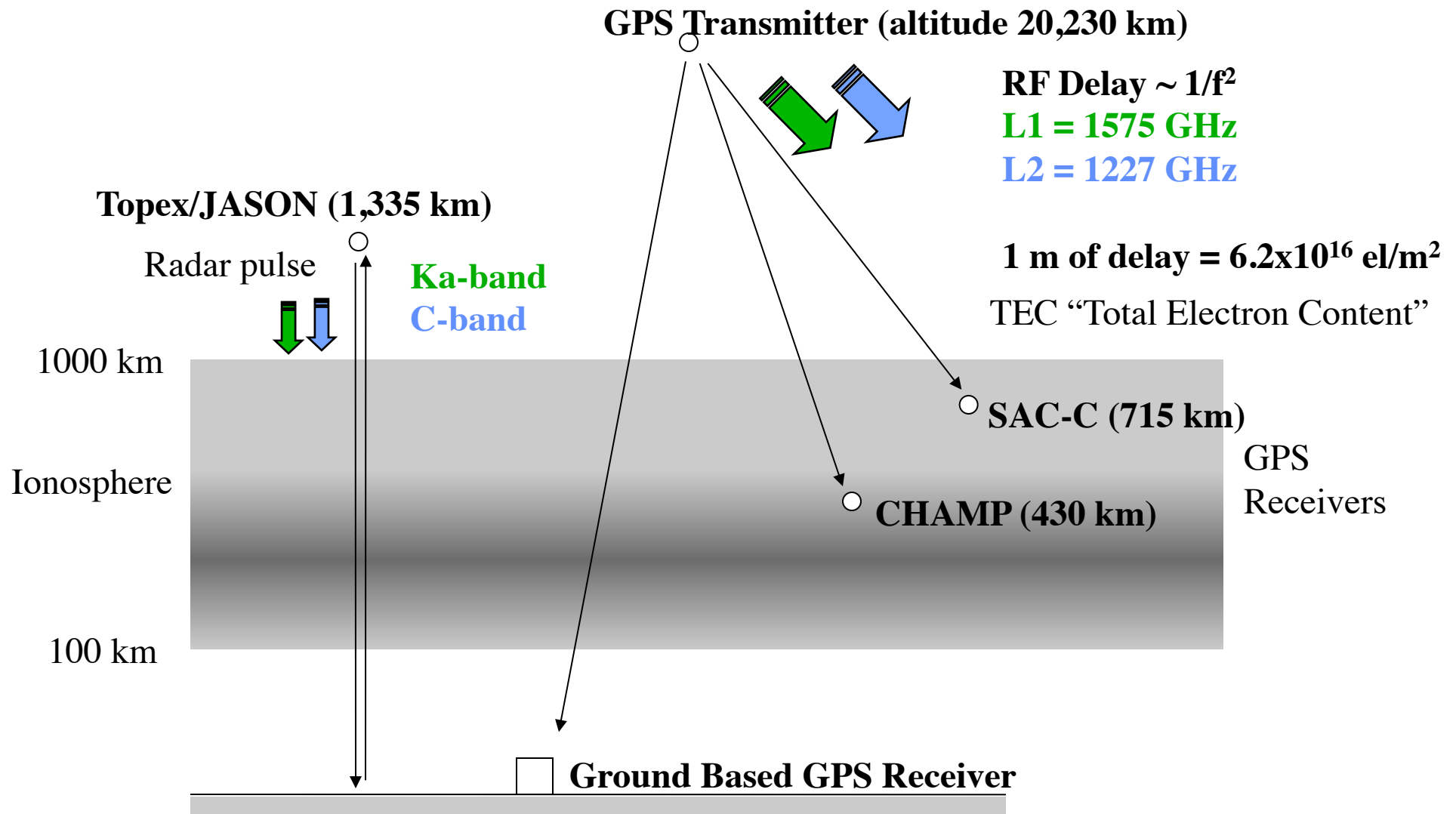


Mannucci et al., *GRL* 2005

“Global Ionospheric Storm”



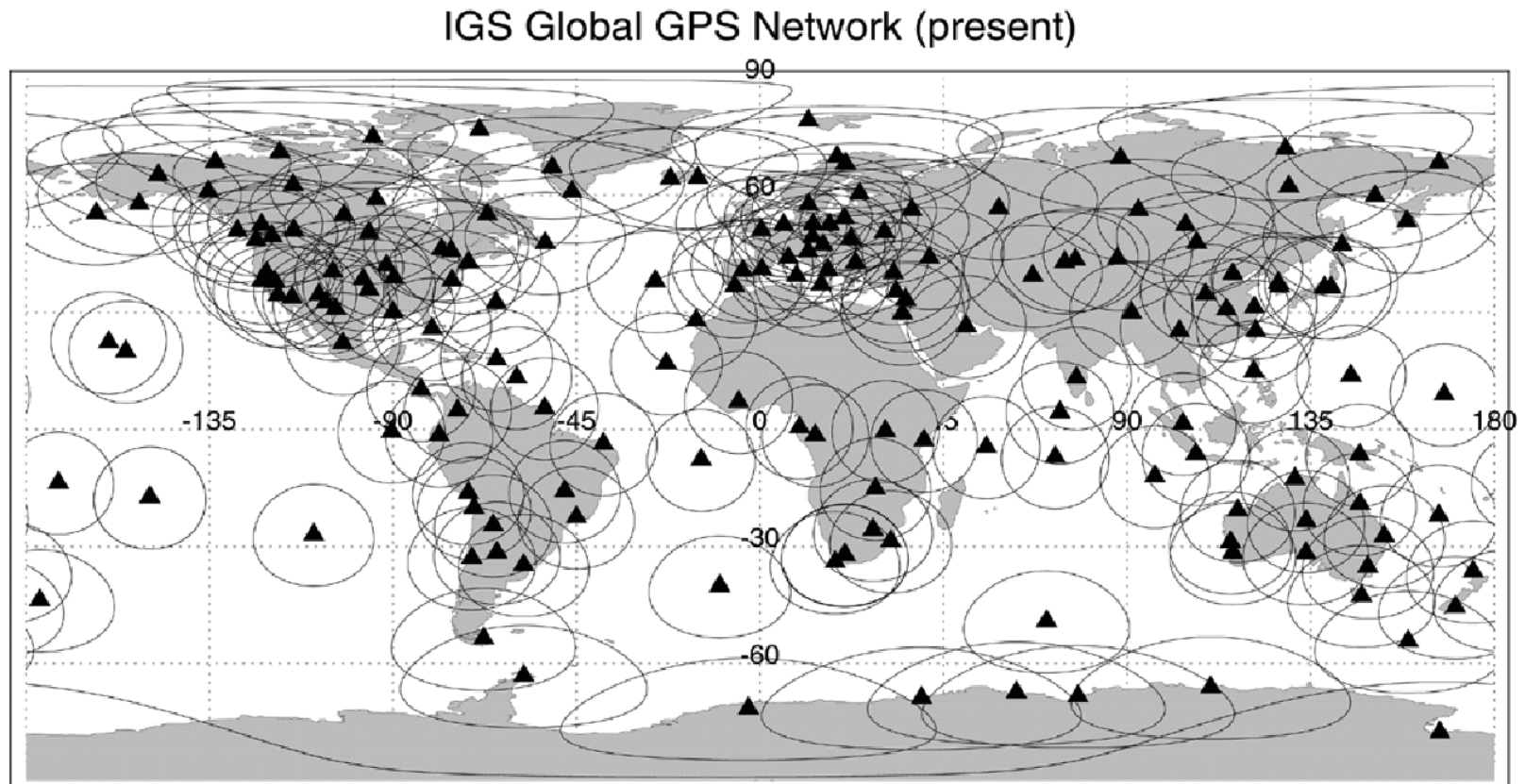
Solution: Observations





Ground GPS Network: Daily Collection

IGS Global GPS Receiver Network



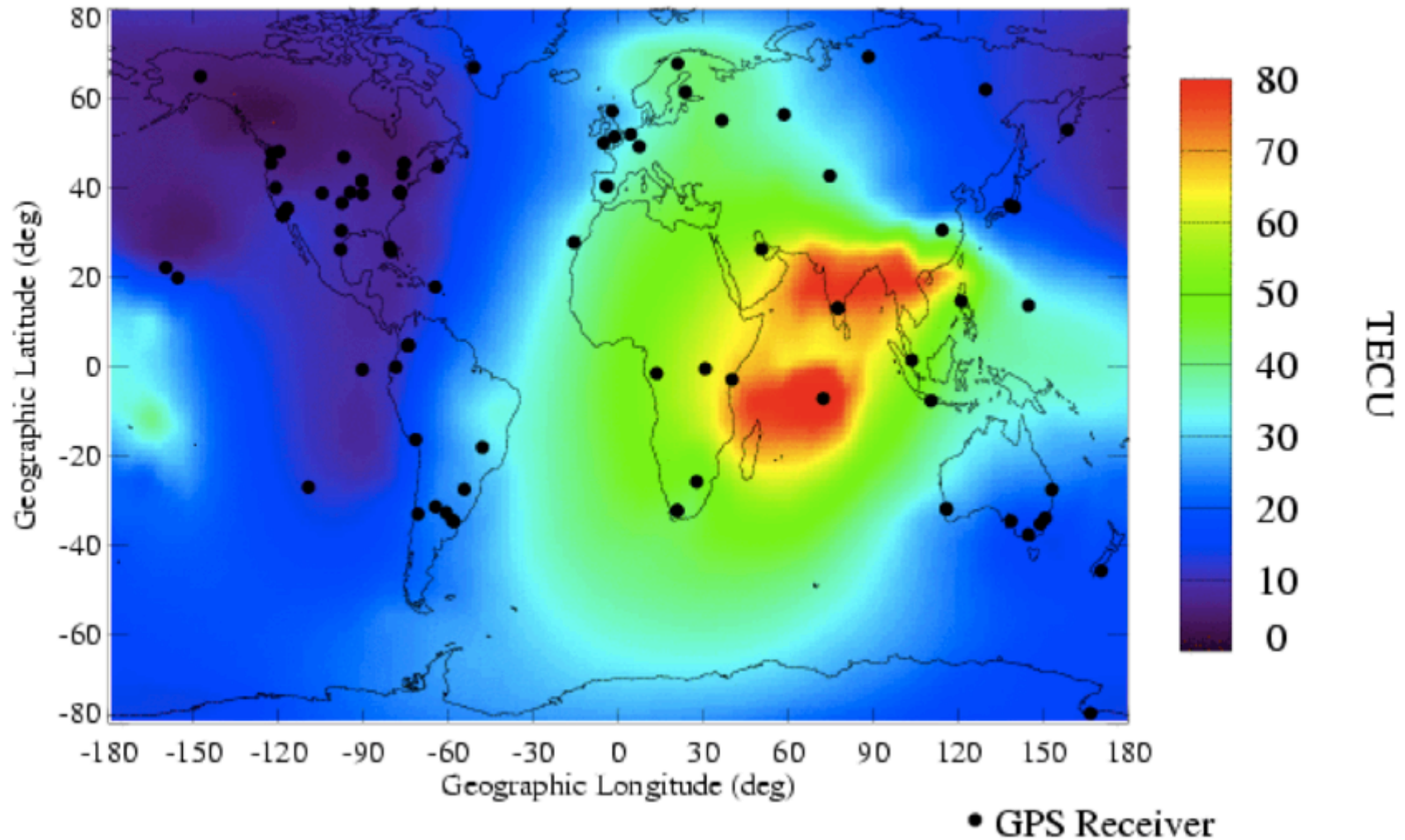
10 degree elevation mask. Subionospheric height at 450 km.



Global Ionospheric Map (Vertical TEC)

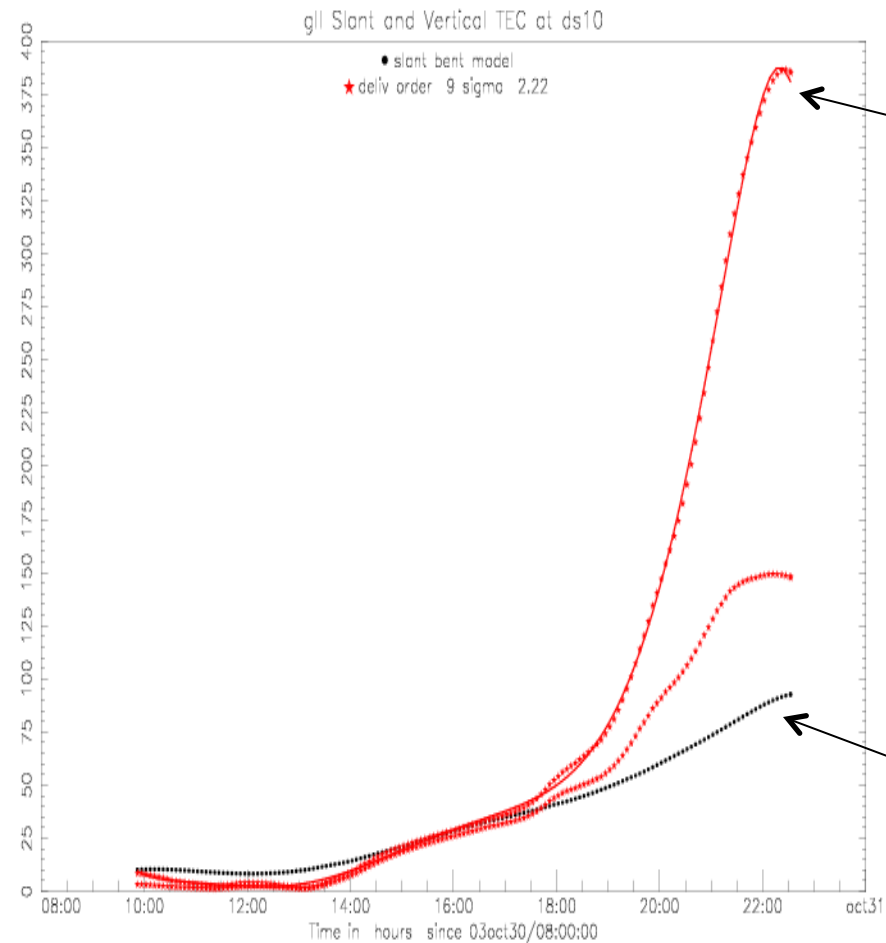
10/15/11
10:50 UT

Ionospheric TEC Map





Impact of Ionospheric Storms on Tracking Data



Delivered calibration
for flight project

Ionospheric “climate”
No data input

Lead: Tom Runge

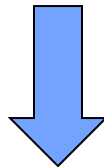


Civil Aircraft Navigation: Another Space Weather Application

Navigating Aircraft Using GPS (single frequency)

Critical Requirements:

- **Safety-of-life**
- **High availability**
- **Bound ionospheric error to 99.999% certainty**



“Extreme Storm Detector”

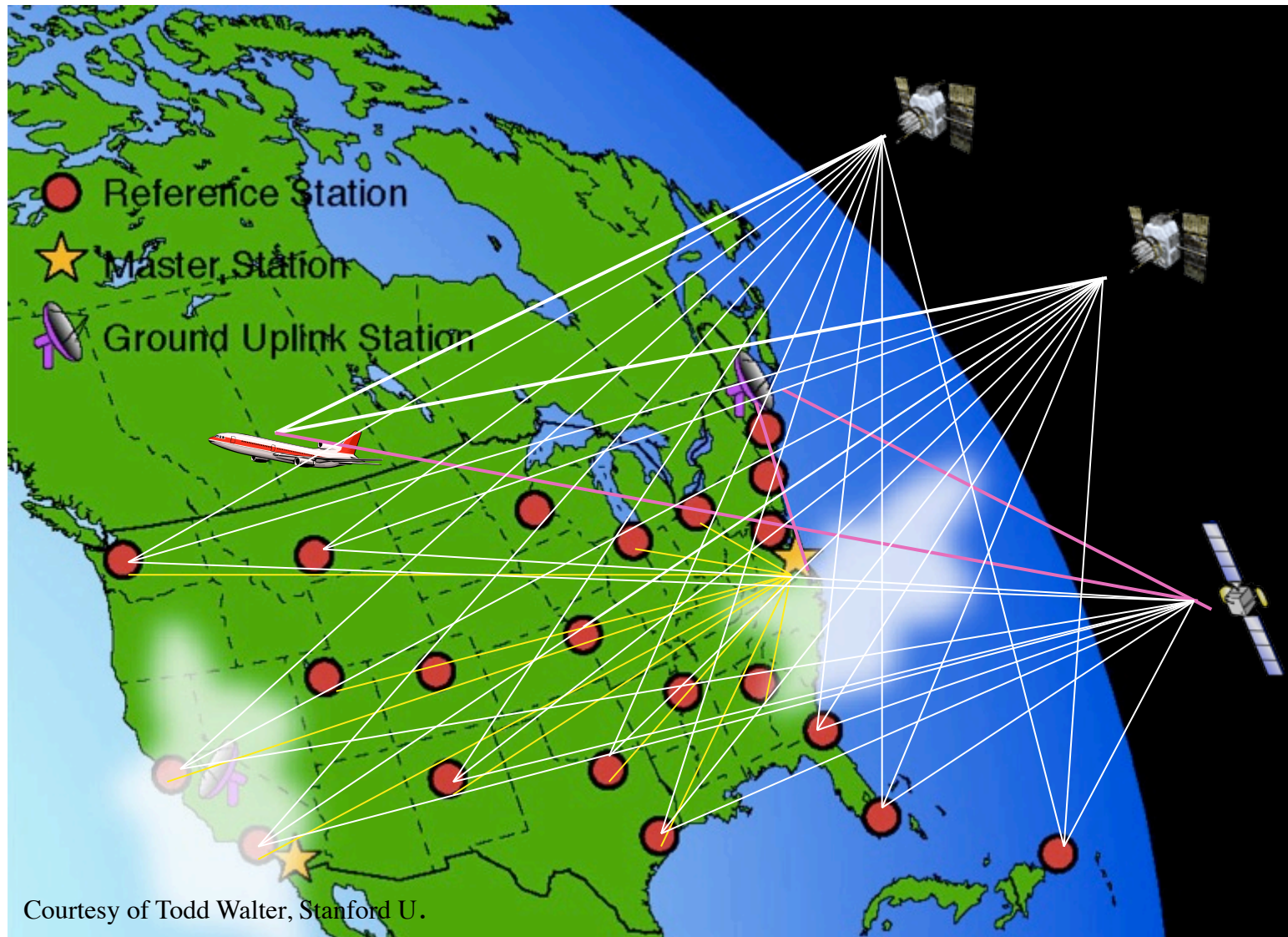
Deny WAAS ionosphere correction during extreme storms

Without the ESD, margins are not met under the most extreme conditions

Lead: Larry Sparks



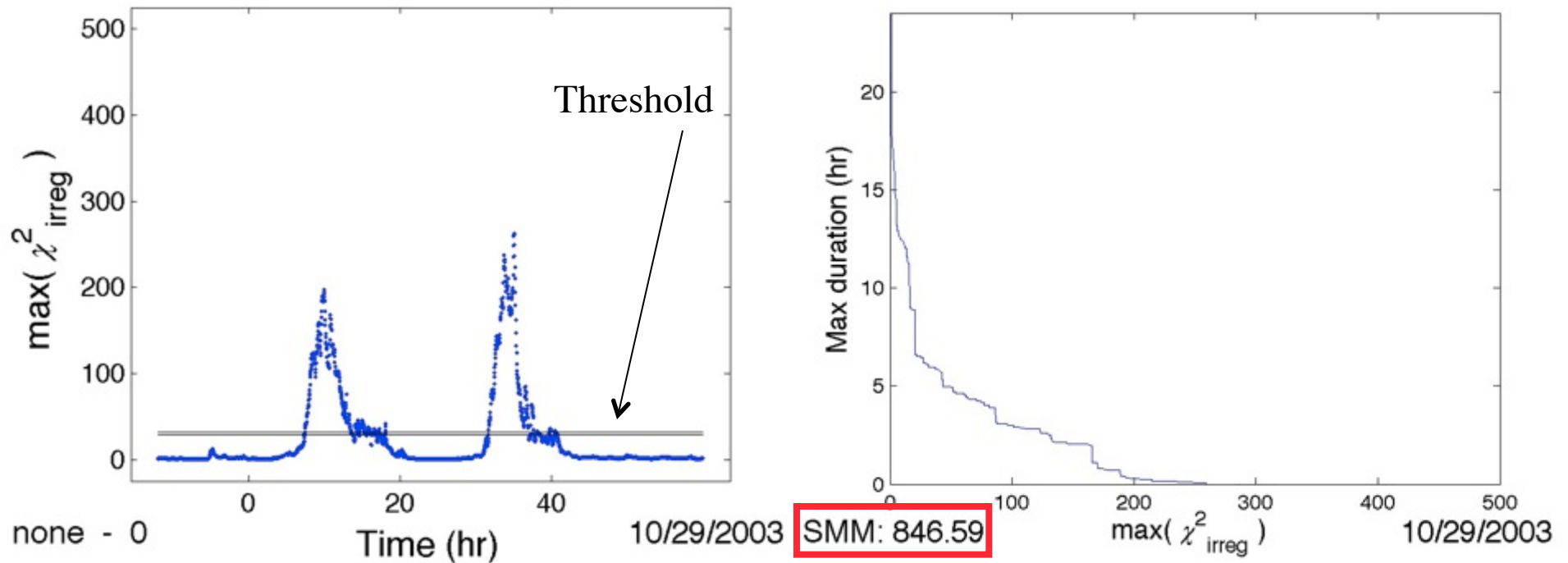
Components of the Wide Area Augmentation System





Extreme Storm Detection October 29-31, 2003

Monitor goodness-of-fit over entire US region

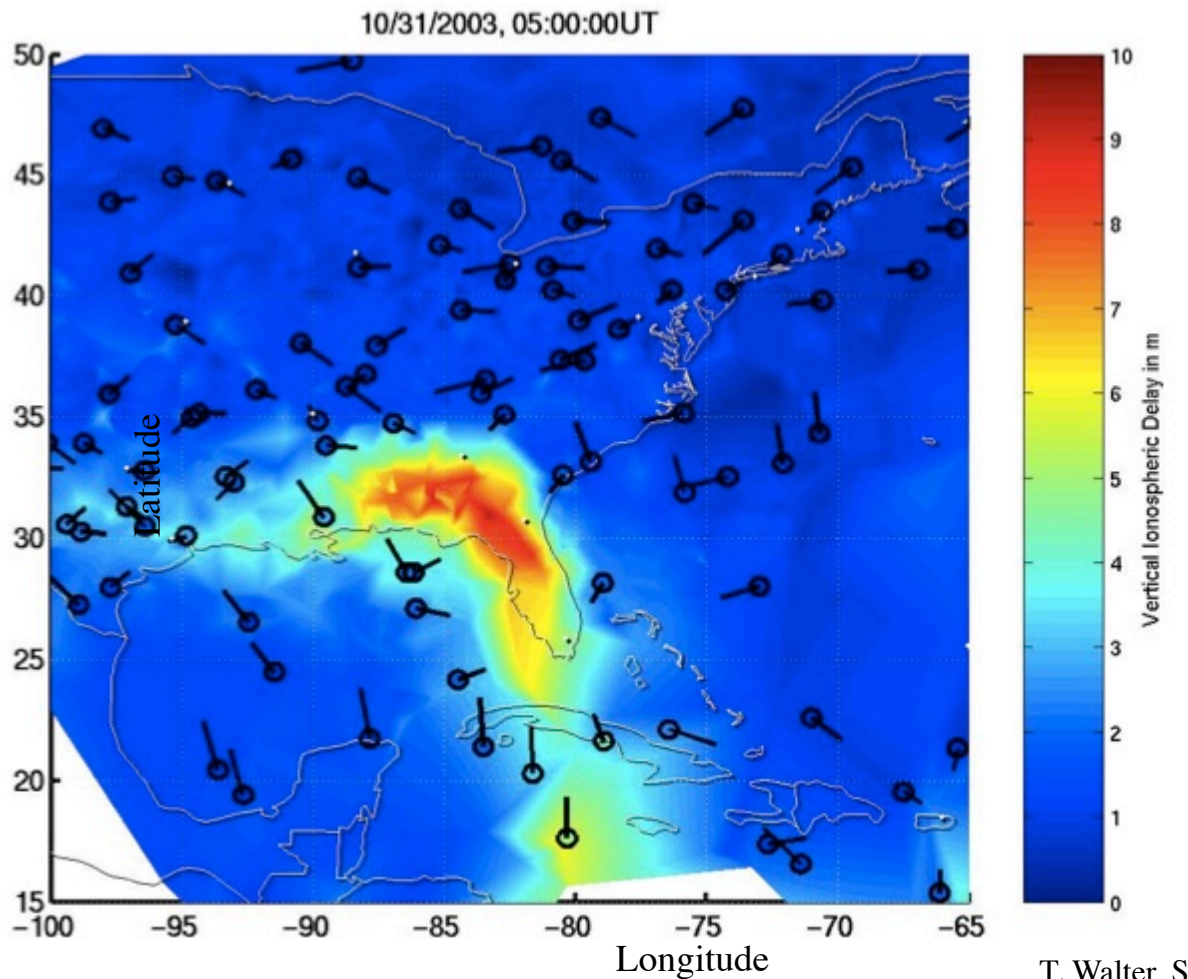


RDM vs. time

Maximum duration above *RDM*
vs. *RDM*



The “Threat”: Undersampling of a large “irregularity”



Formed in the aftermath of the large TEC increases

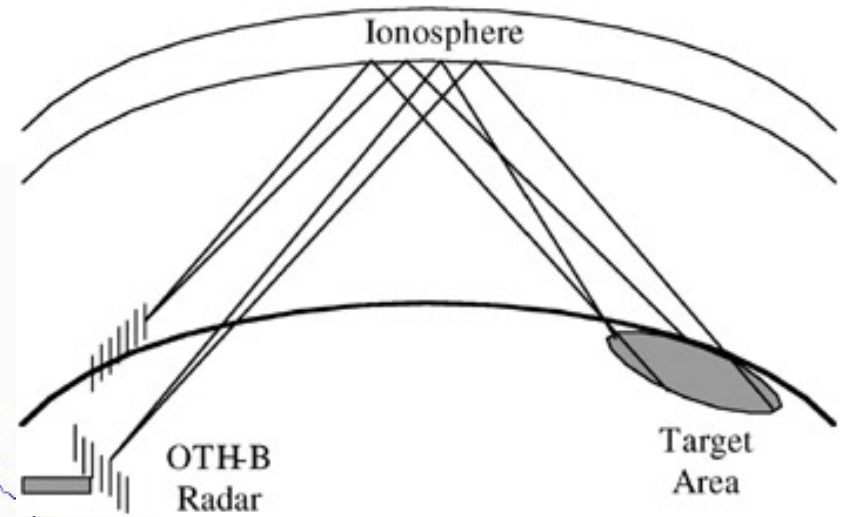
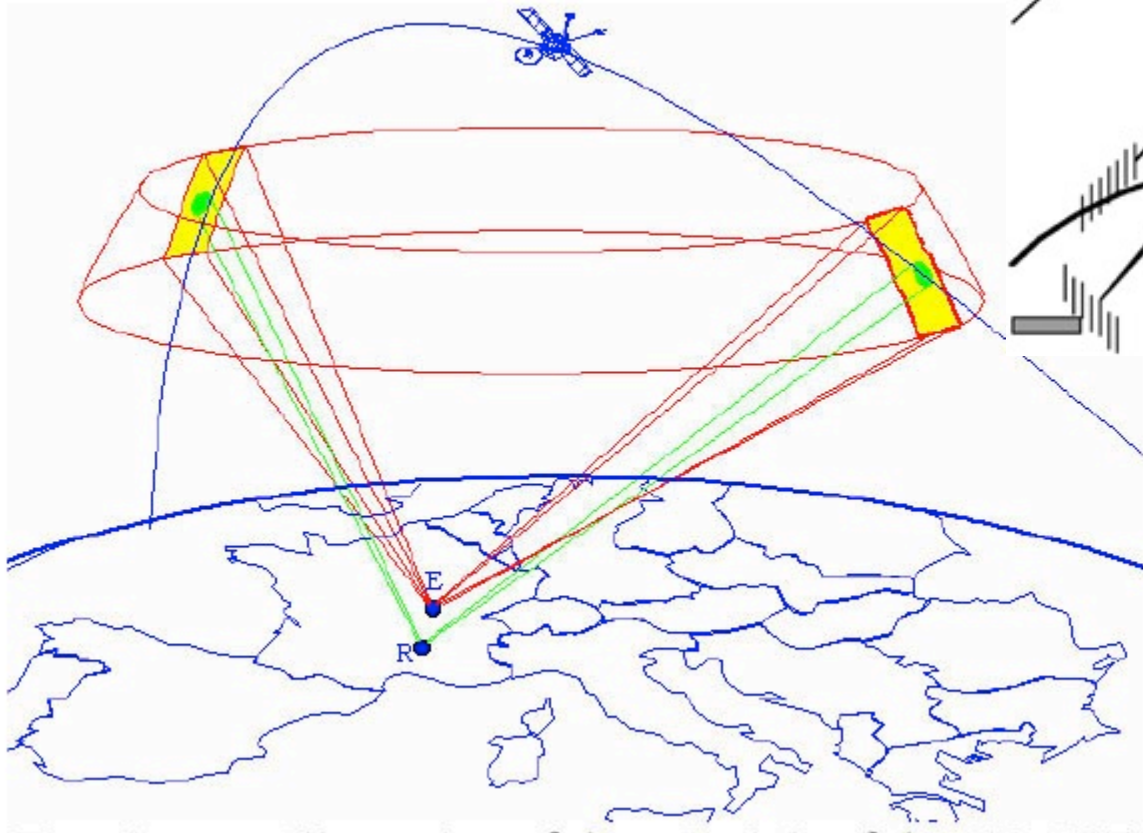
- Science
- Applied Research

Highly localized irregularities in ionospheric TEC represent an integrity threat.
(Note: 5 measurements that sample the irregularity have been removed.)



Radar Applications Affected by Earth's Ionosphere

Satellite within Earth's ionosphere



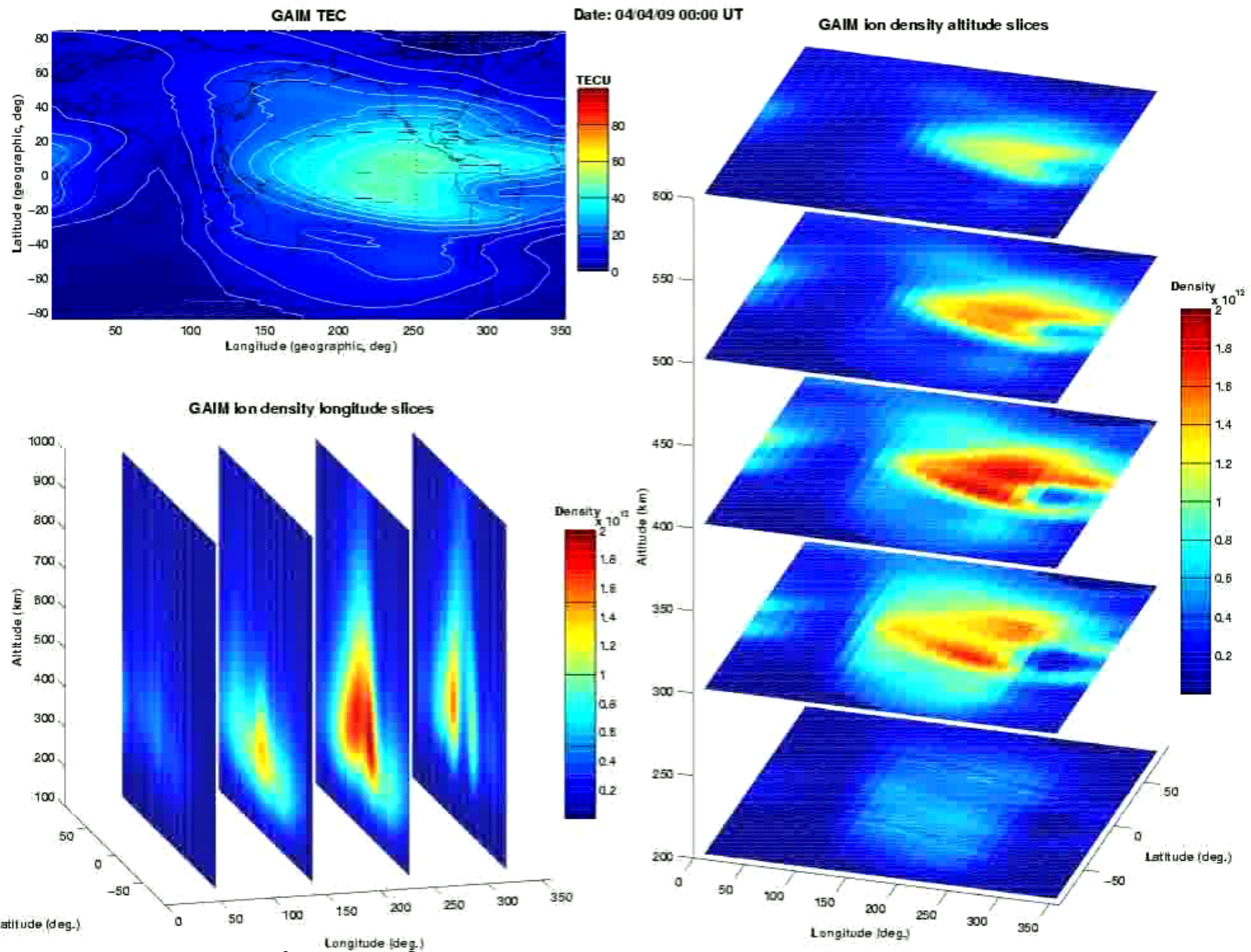
Over-the-Horizon Radar

Ionosphere introduces additional signal “range”

Solution: monitor ionosphere local to the radar site

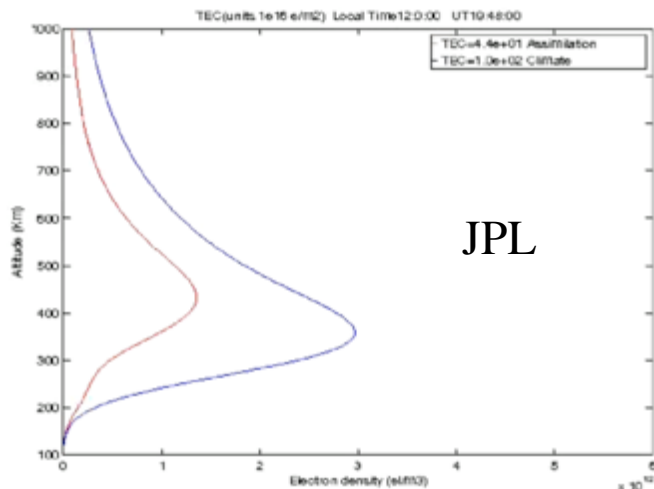
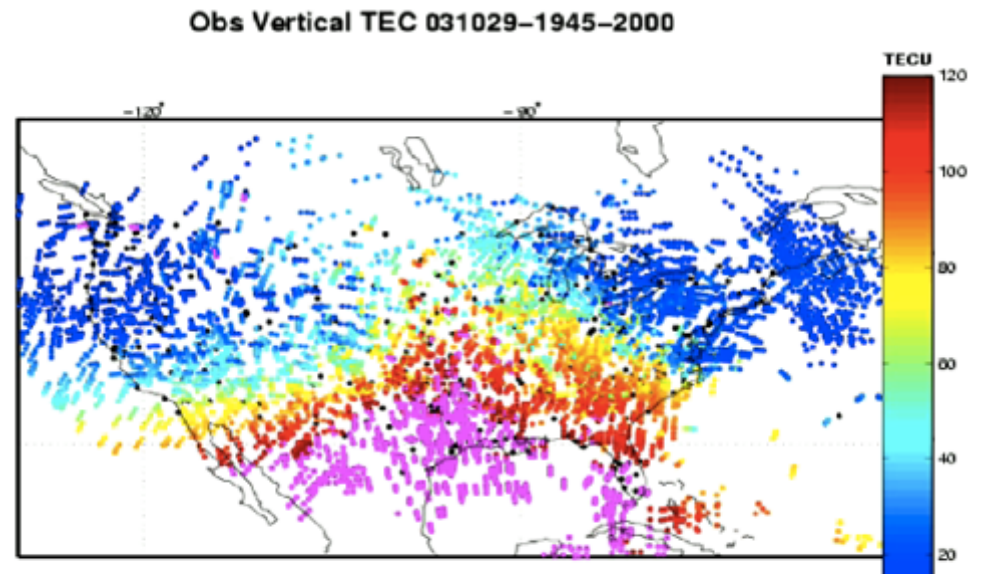
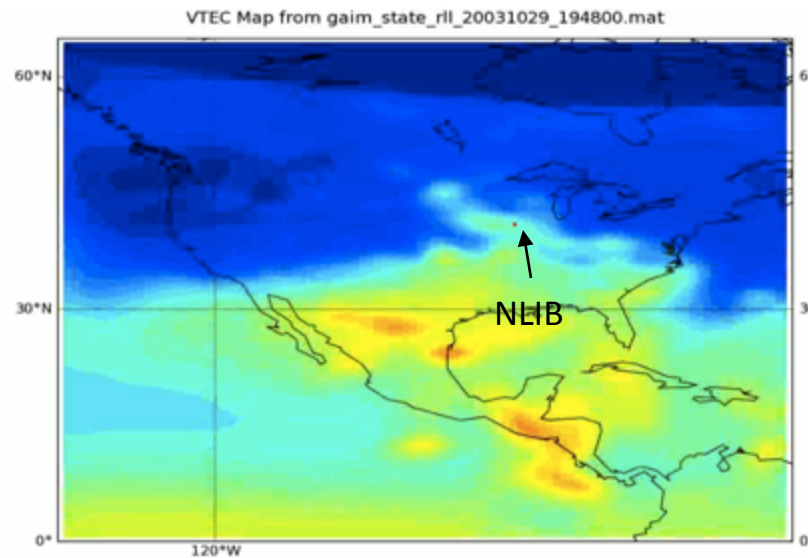


Global Assimilative Ionosphere Model (GAIM): Electron Density Model of the Ionosphere

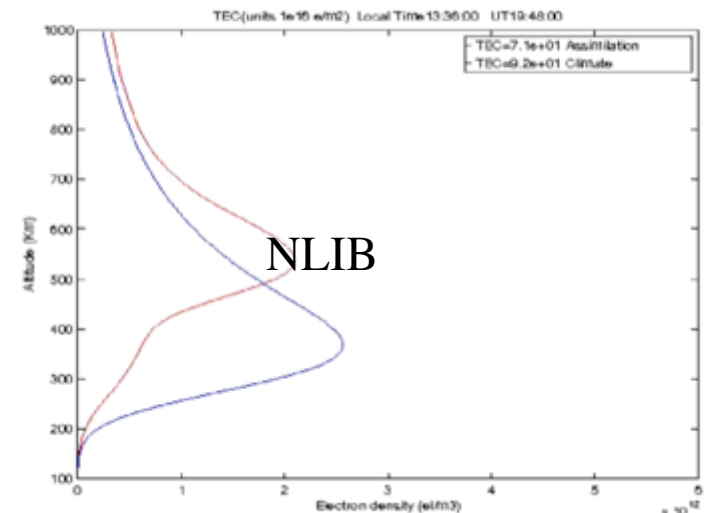
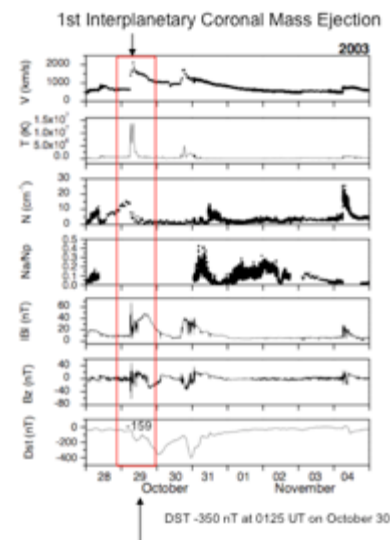




Nested Grid GAIM: High Spatial Resolution Locally



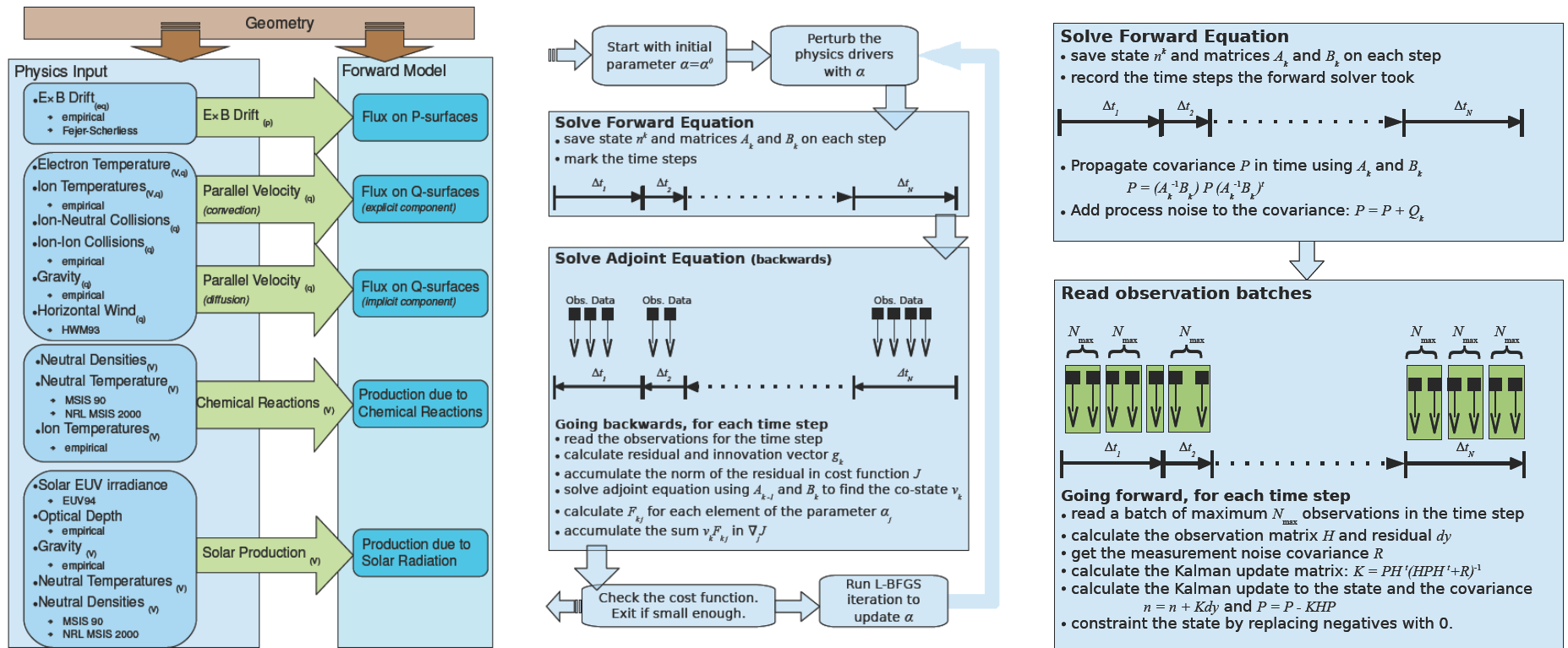
JPL



NLIB



JPL/USC GAIM++: A Numerical Space Weather Prediction Model



Physics-Based Model of the
Ionosphere
(With Adjoint)

4DVAR

Kalman Filter

Assimilation Modules
Modify model output based on data

Lead: Phil Stephens

From Vardan Akopian's Ph.D. Thesis, USC

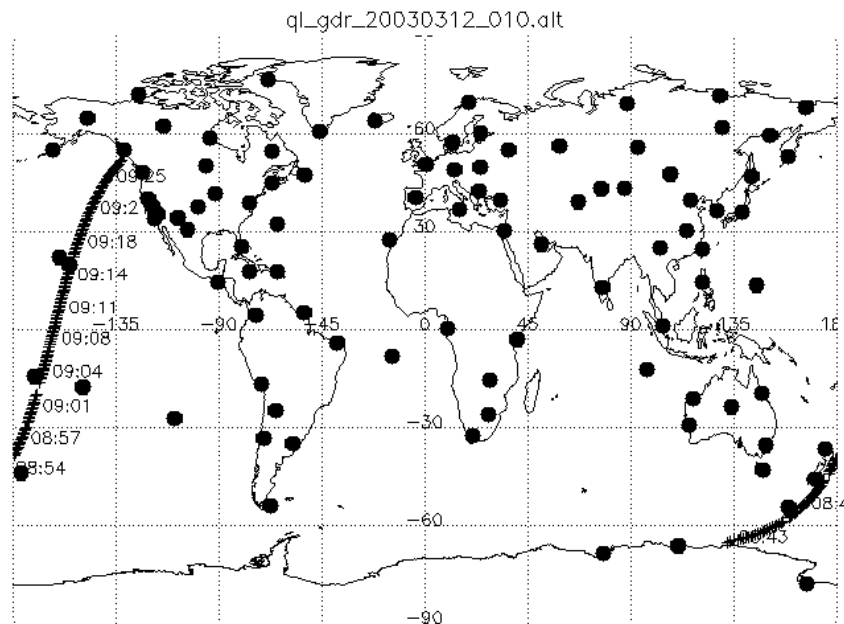
Space Weather Risks and Society Workshop – NASA Ames – Oct 15 2011

AJM/JPL

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Ocean Altimetry: A Space-Based Radar

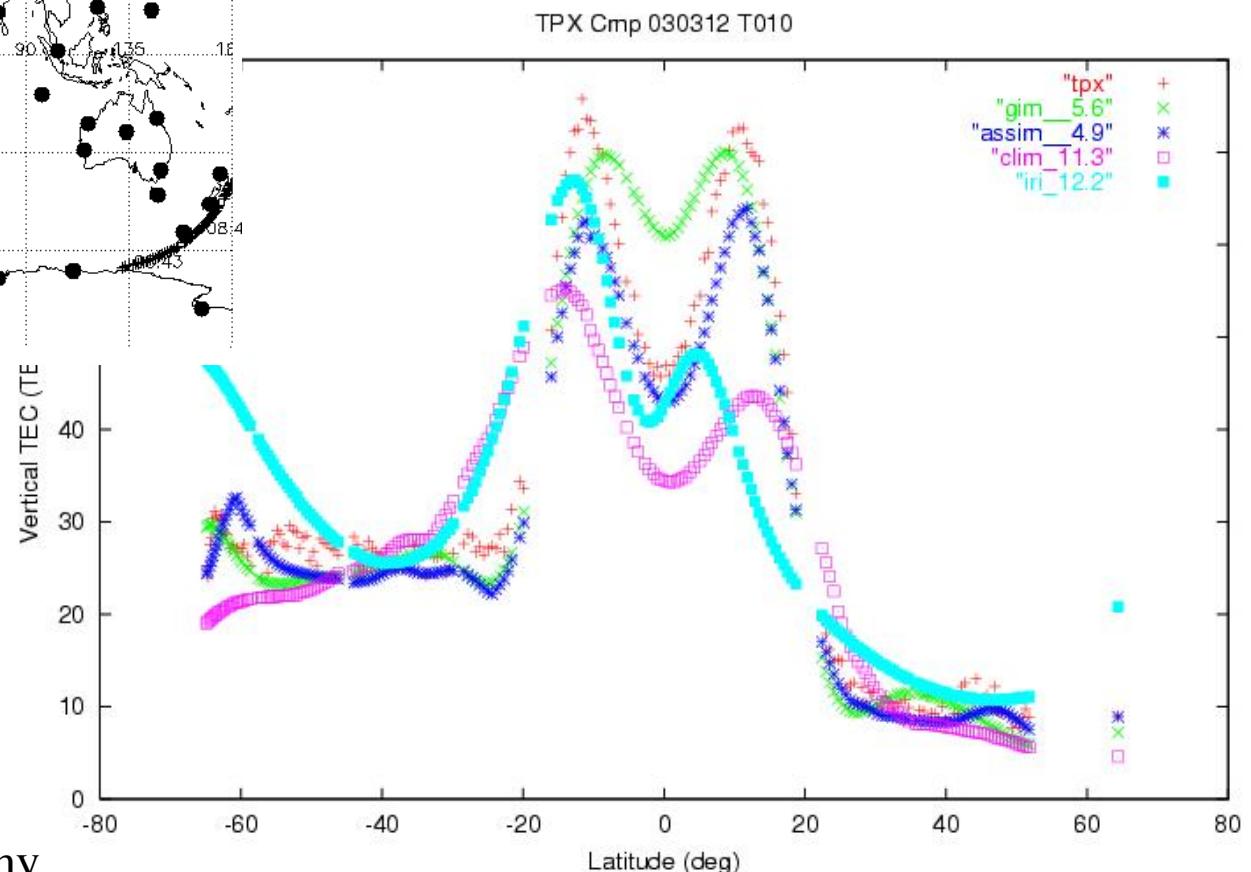


JPL produces the “IONEX” global ionospheric map to support the altimetric community. Available at CDAweb and other archives

Lead: Attila Komjathy

TOPEX-JASON series of scientific/operational ocean altimetry satellites (1992-ongoing)

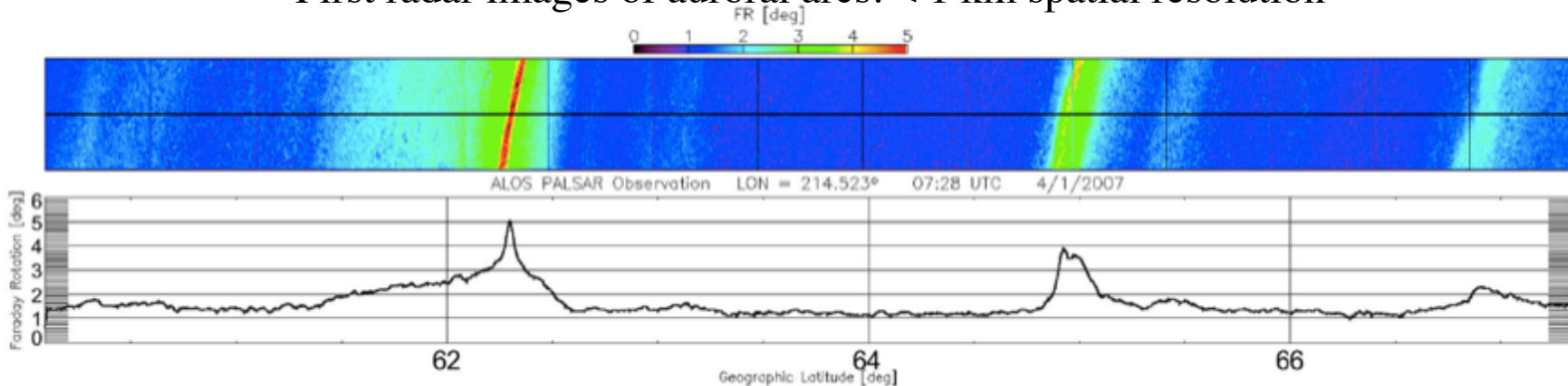
Requirement: cm-level instantaneous precision



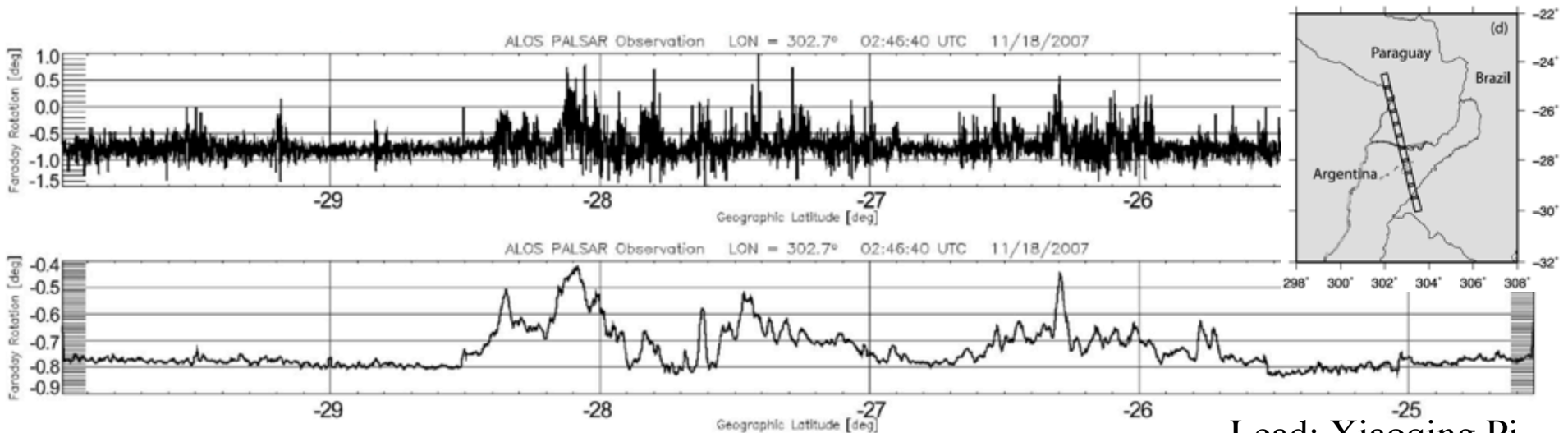


Synthetic Aperture Space-Based Radar

First radar images of auroral arcs. < 1 km spatial resolution



Low latitude irregularities will corrupt SAR images by “scrambling” signal phase



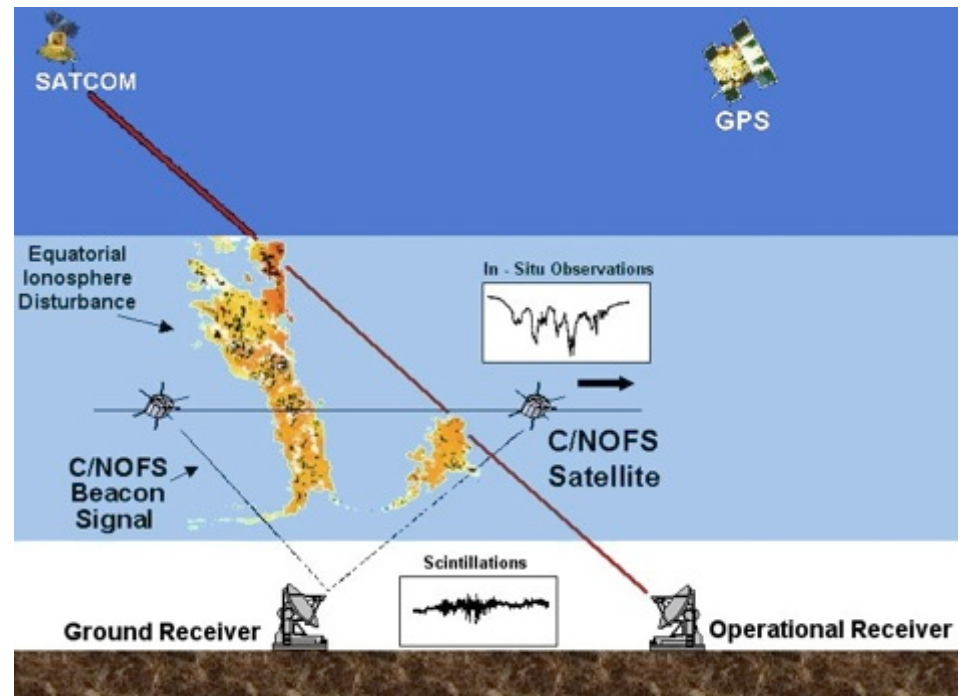
Lead: Xiaoqing Pi



Communications

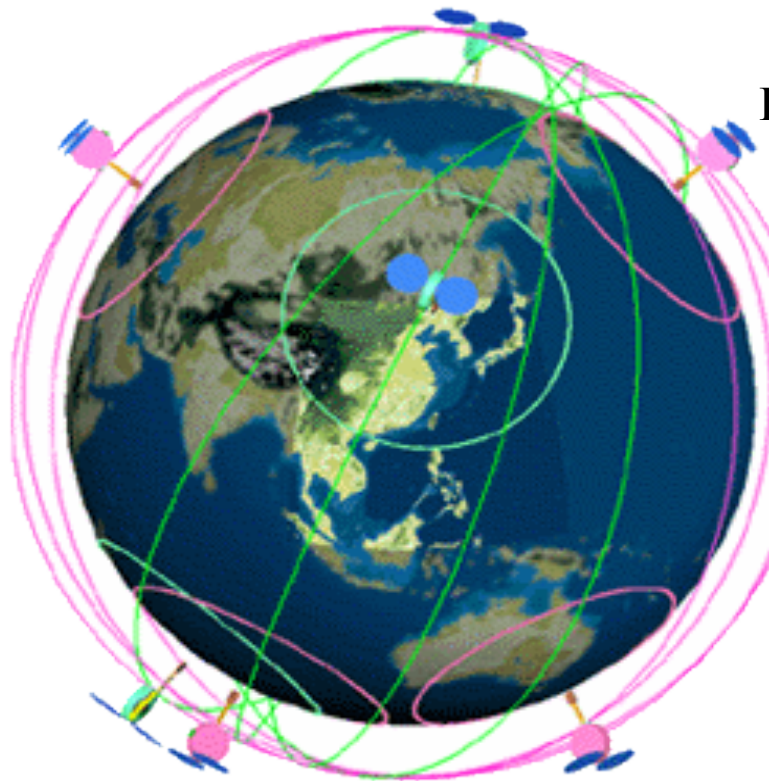
- Communications are affected by small-scale ionospheric irregularities that cause radio frequency signals to “scintillate”
- Air Force maintains a world-wide network of radio beacons to monitor ionospheric conditions
- The C/NOFS satellite (Communications/Navigation Outage Forecasting System) provides low-latitude information from a 13° inclination orbit
- C/NOFS models determine conditions favorable to formation of irregularities (plasma instability)

Scintillation affects NAV also

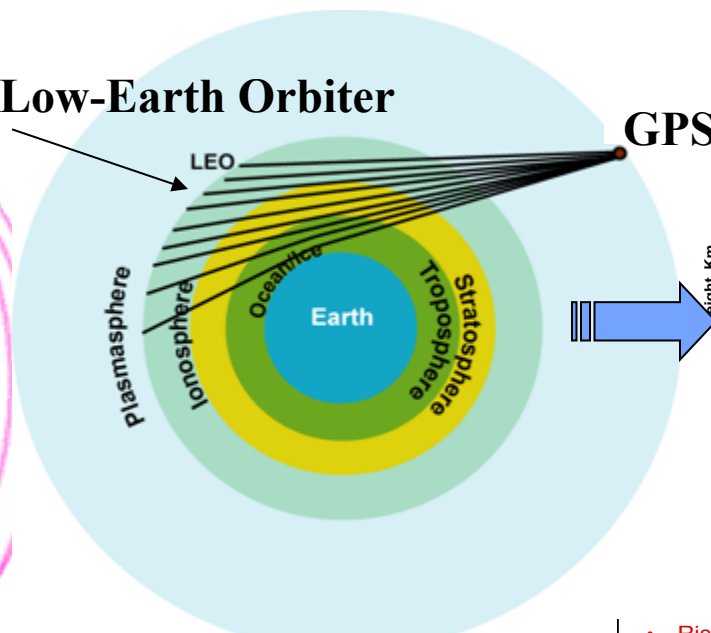




Solution: GPS Receivers in Low Earth Orbit

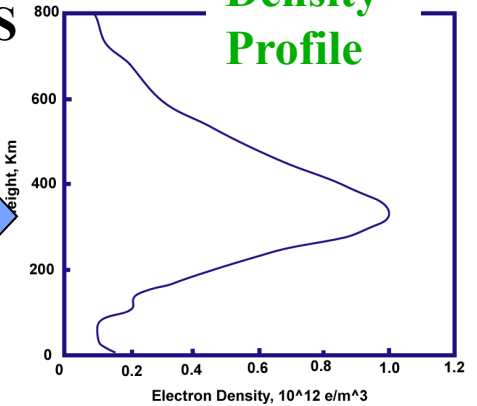


Low-Earth Orbiter



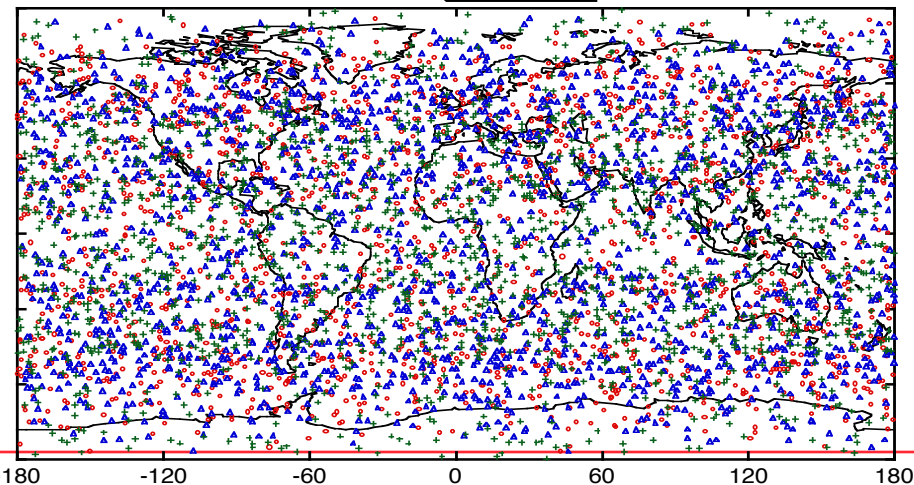
GPS

Electron Density Profile



COSMIC coverage

~2500 profiles/day



Six-satellite COSMIC constellation
Launched March 2006



NSF



NASA



USAF



NOAA



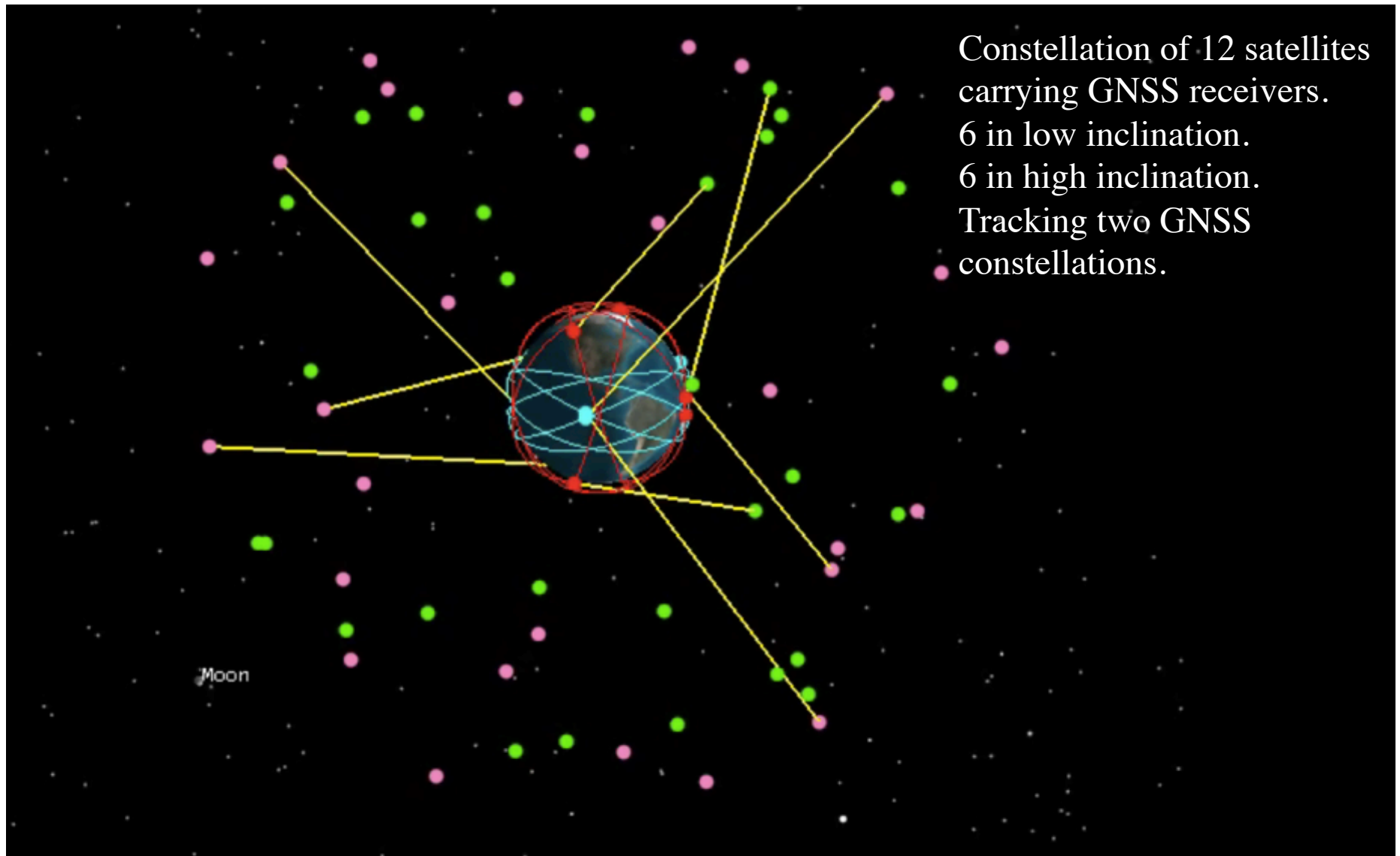
NSPO



ONR



Planned for 2015: COSMIC-2/FORMOSAT-7



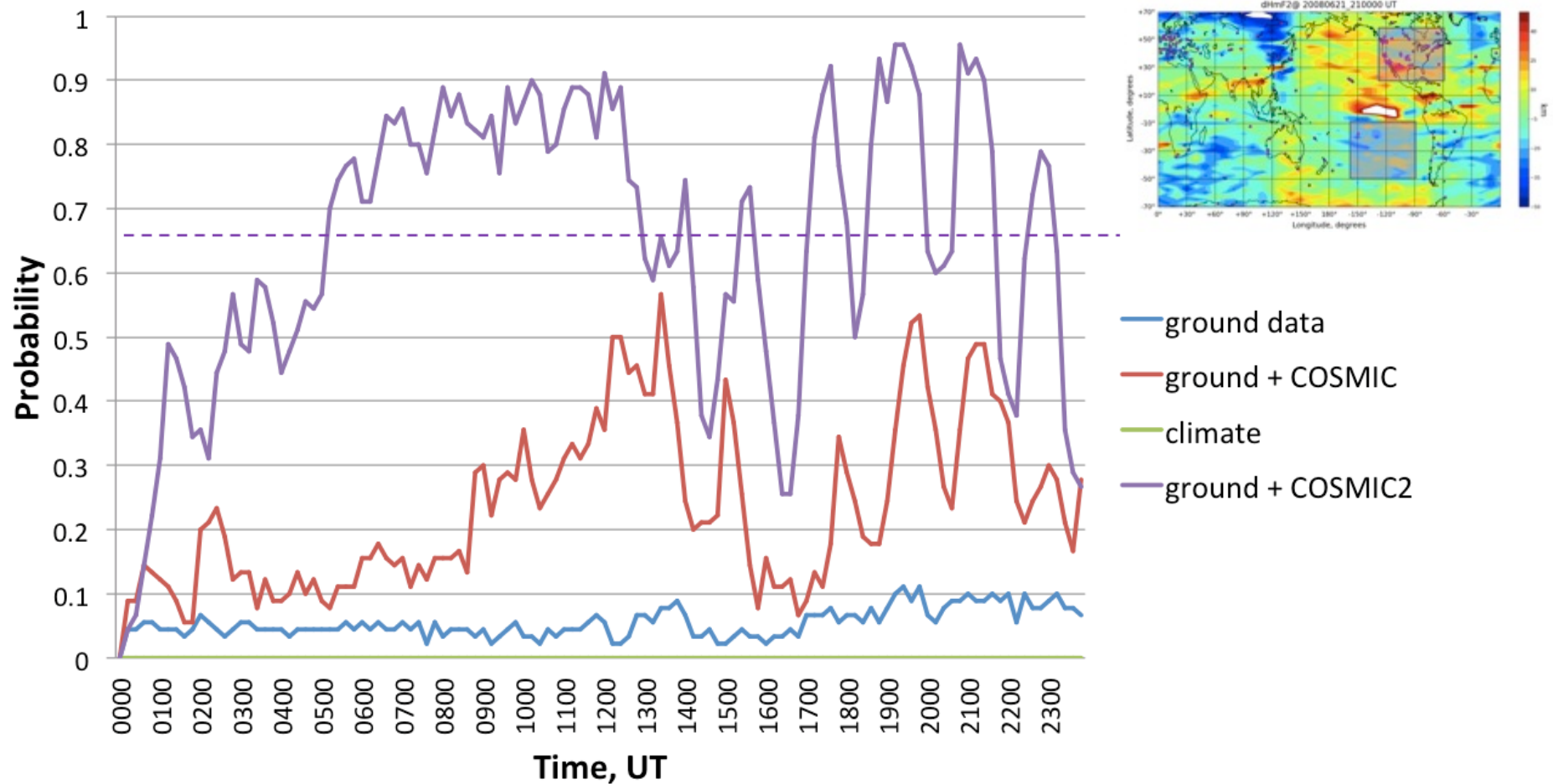
Constellation of 12 satellites
carrying GNSS receivers.
6 in low inclination.
6 in high inclination.
Tracking two GNSS
constellations.



Understanding Future Benefit: Observation System Simulation Experiment (OSSE)

COSMIC-2 significantly improves nowcasts over ocean regions

dTEC over ocean (GAIM) - Probability[|dTEC|<10%]





Summary (1)

- We have summarized the challenges of *nowcasting*: estimating how applications are affected by ionospheric conditions based on limited data from a “different” time and place
- *Forecasting* represents another formidable challenge to estimate impact hours to days in advance
- GPS-based observations from ground and space are essential
- DISCOVR is essential for science, provides 1 hour lead time
 - Follow on the ACE satellite measuring solar wind at L1
- Solar monitoring essential for 1-2 day lead times



Summary (2)

- **Meeting the space weather challenge requires investments in both science and applied research**
- **Near real-time observing network must be maintained and increased**
 - **Not shown: continuous validation of the model output**
- **Improvements to nowcasting and forecasting require dedicated efforts combining both the purely scientific endeavor to understand and the developments of models and techniques to create products for users**